

DISCUSSION. Only one species of this genus is known from North America.

Lepidocyrtinus domesticus (Nicolet, 1841) (= *L. trouessarti* of some authors, see Salmon, 1945)

NEW MEXICO RECORD. Sweeping grass, 10,000 ft; Lincoln Co.; Jun 1952.

DISTRIBUTION. N. M., N. Y.; South America; Europe; Australasia.

SUMMARY

Seven species of *Entomobrya*, six of *Orchesella* and one of *Lepidocyrtinus* are recorded from New Mexico. In addition, *O. rubra* sp. nov. is described. All are new records for the state. Keys to Nearctic *Entomobrya* and *Orchesella* are presented.

REFERENCES

- CHRISTIANSEN, K., 1959. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 118: 437-545.
SALMON, J. T., 1945. Trans. Royal Soc. New Zealand 75: 68-71.
SCOTT, H. G., J. S. WISEMAN, and C. J. STOJANOVICH, 1962. Ann. Ent. Soc. America 55: 428-430.

The Identity of *Stictiella corniculata* Mickel (Sphecidae: Bembicini), with a Note on Synonymy in *Stictiella*

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In his generic revision of 1929 (*Proc. U.S.N.M.* 75(5): 1-203), Parker did not include a species, *Stictiella corniculata* Mickel, described in 1918 (1917) in *Neb. Univ. Stud.* 17: 332. I have seen a total of eighteen males and eight females of this species, originally described on the basis of a single male from Worland, Wyoming. Those I have seen are as follows: NEVADA.—HUMBOLDT Co.: Winnemucca, Dunes 10 mi. N of, 4♂, 1♀, 17.IX.58 (E. R. Tinkham). WASHOE Co.: Nixon, 3 mi. N of, 11♂, 4♀, 9.IX.60 (A. S. Menke, University of

California at Davis; 2♀, same data except 5 mi. W of Nixon; Vya, ♂, 19.VII.27 (H. E. Guerlac, Cornell University). WHITE PINE Co.: Charcoal Ovens, ♂, 8.VII.60 (T. R. Haig, University of California at Davis). CALIFORNIA.—INYO Co.: Big Pine, ♂, 24.VIII.60 (M. E. Irwin, University of California at Davis); Lone Pine, 1.5 mi. S, 1♂, 1♀, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* ssp. *consimilis*, 9.IX.56 (P. D. Hurd, California Insect Survey).

This species is a member of *Stictiella* in the narrow sense defined by Gillaspay, Evans and Lin in 1962 (*Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer.* 55: 563). The males are at once distinguishable from others of the genus by the hind femur, which is distinctly curved through almost all its length. The females run to *pulchella* (of Parker, not Cresson) in Parker's key, as do also those of *tuberculata* (Fox), but are separable by having the clypeus proportionately wider, being more than two times wider than its median length in *corniculata*, but two times or less in the others. In addition tibia III of *corniculata* lacks the posterior, longitudinal black stripe that is present in *pulchella* as defined by Parker, not Cresson. It should be noted here that I have examined the type of *pulchella* and find that it has discal and posterior scutal maculae and other features set forth by Parker for *melanosterna*, which should fall as a synonym, *pulchella* (Cresson) (= *melanosterna* Parker). Thus *pulchella* is applicable to the form with extensive yellow maculation and no posterior longitudinal black stripe of tibia III in the female, while a new name, *Stictiella nubilosa* Gillaspay, is proposed for the other (= *pulchella*: Parker, not Cresson), which has extensive black and the maculation usually in large part white. Hereby designated as holotype of *nubilosa* is a female in the United States National Museum collection, a part of Parker's series of "*pulchella*," bearing the following labels: 77; 313; Los Angeles Co. Cal.; Collection Coquillett.

(This study part of NSF-G 17497.)